

# Chang Gung Medical Journal

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### REVIEW ARTICLE

#### 365 The Diagnosis and Treatment of Neonatal Seizures

Akihisa Okumura, MD, PhD

Electroclinical dissociation is an outstanding feature of neonatal seizures. For this reason, neonatal seizures should be diagnosed based on ictal electroencephalography (EEG) findings. Although conventional EEG is the gold standard for the diagnosis of neonatal seizures, aEEG can be considered as an option. At present, evidence is limited on treatment. Widespread use of EEG/aEEG is desirable to solve several problems in the diagnosis and treatment of neonatal seizures.

### ORIGINAL ARTICLES

#### 373 Comparison of Respiratory Parameters and Plasma Cytokine Levels between Treatment with Salmeterol/Fluticasone and Ipratropium/Terbutaline/Budesonide in Mechanically Ventilated COPD Patients

Huang-Pin Wu, MD; Yu-Chih Liu, MD; Shi-Chuan Lin, RT; Ming-Yi Chien, RT;  
Fang-Chun Liao, RT; Shu-Chuan Chang, RT; Wen-Bin Shieh, MD

It is unknown whether the bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory effects of inhaled salmeterol and fluticasone (SF) are better than those of traditionally inhaled ipratropium, terbutaline and budesonide (ITB) in mechanically ventilated patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Stable COPD patients with respiratory failure were enrolled into SF and ITB groups. The sequential rapid shallow index (RSI) from day 1 to day 7 in the SF group was significant lower than that in ITB group. There were no significant differences in respiratory mechanics and plasma cytokine levels between groups. The effects of bronchodilators and anti-inflammation were similar between inhaled SF and ITB, but patients with inhaled SF treatment had a lower RSI.

#### 382 Serum Lipid Profile Could Predict the Inception and Impacts of Violent Behaviors among Acute Psychiatric Inpatients

Pei-Ju Liao, PhD; Chi-Hsiang Chen, MD; Hung-Yu Chan, MD; Happy Kuy-Lok Tan, PhD;  
Kuang-Hung Hsu, PhD

The study provides useful predictors, a combination of serum triglycerides and cholesterol, for early pre-screening of potential violence cases and prediction of violent consequences among acute psychiatric inpatients. Psychiatric inpatients with a higher level of triglycerides were less likely to have violent behaviors while more serious medical impacts were found once violence occurred. The elevated medical expenses derived from violence were negatively correlated with the level of cholesterol upon admission. The findings offer future strategic management of care plans in psychiatric medical settings.

#### 392 Factors Associated with Strain in Informal Caregivers of Stroke Patients

Jen-Wen Hung, MD; Yu-Ching Huang, RN; Jin-Hua Chen, PhD; Li-Na Liao, MSc;  
Chun-Ju Lin, MD; Chia-Ying Chuo, PT; Ku-Chou Chang, MD

This study aimed to describe the strain experienced by informal caregivers from 3 to 6 months after a stroke, and predict factors. Caregiver strain was evaluated using the Caregiver Strain Index (CSI), and considerable caregiver strain was set as a CSI  $\geq 7$ . Considerable strain was reported in 46% and 43% of 89 caregivers at the 3rd and 6th month. Caregiver strain was predicted by patient factors such as severe disability, poor cognition, depression and recurrent stroke and, by caregiver factors such as changed employment, help from formal caregivers, and depression.

#### 402 Everolimus in Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma: Preliminary Experience from Chang Gung Memorial Hospital

Wen-Kuan Huang, MD; Chuang-Chi Liaw, MD; See-Tong Pang, MD, PhD;  
Cheng-Keng Chuang, MD; Yang-Jen Chiang, MD; Chun-Te Wu, MD; Ying-Hsu Chang, MD;  
Hung-Ming Wang, MD; Yung-Chang Lin, MD; Jia-Juan Hsieh, MS; Li-Ying Ou, SC;

Shih-I Tsai, SC; Chih-Hsun Yang, MD; Cheng-Ta Yang, MD; John Wen-Cheng Chang, MD

Everolimus has been approved for the second-line treatment of patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC) after failure of sorafenib or sunitinib. The purpose of this retrospective study was to assess the efficacy and safety of everolimus in Taiwanese patients with mRCC. Twenty-four mRCC patients treated with everolimus were analyzed. Fifteen patients (62.5%) achieved stable disease. The median progression-free survival was 7.1 months (95% confidence interval, 3.6-10.5 months). The median overall survival was 20.7 months (95% confidence interval, 5.0-36.4 months). Everolimus is an effective second-line treatment for Taiwanese patients with mRCC. The toxicity is tolerable and manageable.

**408 Team Innovation Climate and Knowledge Sharing among Healthcare Managers: Mediating Effects of Altruistic Intentions**

Feng-Chuan Liu, PhD; Kai-Lin Cheng, HMA; Minston Chao, PhD; Hsu-Min Tseng, PhD

Questionnaire survey data were collected from 212 administrators employed in a medical center of Taiwan and structural equation modeling was used to examine the impact of team climate on knowledge sharing behavior and the mediating effect of individuals' altruistic intention. The results suggest that the influence of team innovation climate on knowledge sharing behavior is evident. Furthermore, individuals' altruistic intentions play a full mediating role for the relationship between team innovation climate and knowledge sharing behavior.

**420 Chemotherapy with Gemcitabine plus Cisplatin in Patients with Advanced Biliary Tract Carcinoma at Chang Gung Memorial Hospital: A Retrospective Analysis**

Chiao-En Wu, MD; Hung-Chih Hsu, MD; Wen-Chi Shen, MD; Yang-Chung Lin, MD; Hung-Ming Wang, MD; John Wen-Chen Chang, MD; Jen-Shi Chen, MD

The efficacy and safety of a gemcitabine-cisplatin combination in 30 chemotherapy-naïve patients with advanced biliary tract carcinoma (BTC) were retrospectively analyzed. The response rate was 16.7%. The median time to progression and median overall survival were 4.8 months and 13.4 months, respectively. Patients with biliary obstruction requiring drainage before chemotherapy had a significantly shorter overall survival than those without biliary obstruction ( $p = 0.02$ ). This regimen is feasible with manageable toxicity in patients with advanced BTC.

## **CASE REPORT**

**428 Leiomyosarcoma of the Adrenal Vein**

I-Hung Shao, MD; Wei-Chen Lee, MD; Tai-Di Chen, MD; Yang-Jen Chiang, MD

We present a patient with an adrenal leiomyosarcoma originating from the adrenal vein. A 66-year-old man was diagnosed with a left suprarenal mass. A huge tumor located in left suprarenal area with a renal vein thrombus was found during an adrenalectomy. The left adrenal gland with the intact tumor thrombus was removed completely. The final pathologic report was adrenal vein leiomyosarcoma which compressed the adrenal gland. The patient was free of recurrence 18 months after en bloc resection of the tumor. We suggest that en bloc excision with a clear and adequate surgical margin remains the most important cure for adrenal leiomyosarcoma.

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